



TEST REPORT

KCTL Inc. 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311 www.kctl.co.kr	Report No.: KR19-SRF0174 Page (1) of (33)	
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1. Client

- Name : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
- Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2019-10-25

2. Use of Report : -

3. Name of Product and Model : Mobile Phone / SM-A515F/DS

4. Manufacturer and Country of Origin : SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS VIETNAM CO.,LTD./ Vietnam

5. FCC ID : A3LSMA515F

6. Date of Test : 2019-11-11 to 2019-11-27

7. Test Standards : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.249

8. Test Results : Refer to the test result in the test report

Affirmation	Tested by Name : Euijung Kim	Technical Manager Name : Jaehyong Lee
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2019-11-28

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Report revision history

Date	Revision	Page No
2019-11-28	Initial report	-

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1. General information

Client : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
 Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
 Manufacturer : SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS VIETNAM CO.,LTD.
 Address : Kcn Yen Binh1, huyen pho Yen Tinh Thai Nguyen Vietnam
 Laboratory : KCTL Inc.
 Address : 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
 Accreditations : FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132
 VCCI Registration No. : R-20080, G-20078, C-20059, T-20056
 Industry Canada Registration No. : 8035A
 KOLAS No.: KT231

2. Device information

Equipment under test : Mobile Phone
 Model : SM-A515F/DS
 Derivative model : SM-A515F
 Modulation technique : Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)_ GFSK, $\pi/4$ DQPSK, 8DPSK
 Bluetooth(BLE), ANT+_GFSK
 WIFI(802.11b/g/n20/n40/ac20/ac40/ac80)_DSSS, OFDM
 LTE_QPSK, 16QAM
 WCDMA_QPSK
 GSM_GMSK, 8-PSK
 Number of channels : Bluetooth(BDR/EDR), ANT+_79ch / Bluetooth(BLE)_40ch
 11 ch: 802.11b/g/n_HT20
 UNII-1: 4 ch (20 MHz), 2 ch (40 MHz), 1 ch (80 MHz)
 UNII-2A: 4 ch (20 MHz), 2 ch (40 MHz), 1 ch (80 MHz)
 UNII-2C: 12 ch (20 MHz), 6 ch (40 MHz), 3 ch (80 MHz)
 UNII-3: 5 ch (20 MHz), 2 ch (40 MHz), 1 ch (80 MHz)
 Power source : DC 3.85 V
 Antenna specification : LTE/WCDMA_FPCB Antenna
 WIFI/Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE)/ANT+_FPCB Antenna
 Antenna gain : WIFI/Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE)/ANT+ : -4.70 dBi
 UNII-1 -4.10 dBi
 UNII-2A -4.74 dBi
 UNII-2C -3.92 dBi
 UNII-3 -4.40 dBi

Frequency range : Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE), ANT+_2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz
2 412 MHz ~ 2 462 MHz (802.11b/g/n_HT20)
UNII-1: 5 180 MHz ~ 5 240 MHz (802.11a/n_HT20/ac_VHT20)
UNII-1: 5 190 MHz ~ 5 230 MHz (802.11n_HT40/ac_VHT40)
UNII-1: 5 210 MHz (802.11ac_VHT80)
UNII-2A: 5 260 MHz ~ 5 320 MHz (802.11a/n_HT20/ac_VHT20)
UNII-2A: 5 270 MHz ~ 5 310 MHz (802.11n_HT40/ac_VHT40)
UNII-2A: 5 290 MHz (802.11ac_VHT80)
UNII-2C: 5 500 MHz ~ 5 720 MHz (802.11a/n_HT20/ac_VHT20)
UNII-2C: 5 510 MHz ~ 5 710 MHz (802.11n_HT40/ac_VHT40)
UNII-2C: 5 530 MHz ~ 5 690 MHz (802.11ac_VHT80)
UNII-3: 5 745 MHz ~ 5 825 MHz (802.11a/n_HT20/ac_VHT20)
UNII-3: 5 755 MHz ~ 5 795 MHz (802.11n_HT40/ac_VHT40)
UNII-3: 5 775 MHz (802.11ac_VHT80)
LTE Band 2_1 850.7 MHz ~ 1 909.3 MHz
LTE Band 4_1 710.7 MHz ~ 1 754.3 MHz
LTE Band 5_824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 12_699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz
LTE Band 13_779.5 MHz ~ 784.5 MHz
LTE Band 17_706.5 MHz ~ 713.5 MHz
LTE Band 26_824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz, 814.7 MHz ~ 823.3 MHz
LTE Band 41_2 498.5 MHz ~ 2 687.5 MHz
LTE Band 66_1 710.7 MHz ~ 1 779.3 MHz
GSM 850_824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz
GSM 1900_1 850.2 MHz ~ 1 909.8 MHz
WCDMA 850_826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz
WCDMA 1700_1 712.4 MHz ~ 1 752.6 MHz
WCDMA 1900_1 852.4 MHz ~ 1 907.6 MHz

Software version : A515F.001
Hardware version : REV0.1
Test device serial No. : Conducted(cecbed2e6a3f7e34)
Radiated(R38MA05XG0M, R38MA05WHQF)
Operation temperature : -30 °C ~ 50 °C

2.1. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source
Earphone	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	EHS61ASFBE	-	-
Travel Adapter	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	EP-TA200	R37M6LAKG31DK3	AC 100-240V 50-60 Hz, 9.0V-1.67A 5.0V-2.0A
Micro USB Data Cable	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	-	-	-

2.2. Information about derivative model

The difference between basic model and derivative models is:

SM-A515F

- It does not support Dual-Sim card, support Single-Sim card and changed from Dual SIM tray to single SIM tray.

2.3. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:

WIFI(2.4GHz band 802.11b/g/n(HT20), 5GHz band 802.11a/n(HT20/HT40)/ac(VHT/20/40/80)),

Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE), ANT+

LTE Band 2, LTE Band 4, LTE Band 5, LTE Band 12, LTE Band 13, LTE Band 17, LTE Band 26, LTE Band41, WCDMA 850, WCDMA 1700, WCDMA 1900, GSM 850, GSM 1900

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
00	2 402
.	.
39	2 441
.	.
78	2 480

Table 2.3.1. ANT+ mode

3. Antenna requirement

Requirement of FCC part section 15.203:

An intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section.

- The transmitter has permanently attached FPCB Antenna (internal antenna) on board.

4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	Parameter	Test results
-	Occupied bandwidth	Pass
15.215(c)	20dB channel bandwidth	Pass
15.249(a)(e)	Field strength of fundamental, Field strength of harmonics	Pass
15.35(c)	Duty Cycle Calculation	Pass
15.205(a), 15.209(a), 15.249(d)(e)	Spurious emission	Pass
	Band-edge, restricted band	Pass
15.207(a)	Conducted Emissions	Pass

Notes:

1. All modes of operation and data rates were investigated. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst case emissions.
2. According to exploratory test no any obvious emission were detected from 9 kHz to 30 MHz. Although these tests were performed other than open field site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 m open field site. Therefore sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 414788.
3. The fundamental of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y and Z. It was determined that X orientation was worst-case orientation. Therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in X orientation
4. Per evaluation report, all of the data contained herein is re-used from the reference FCC ID: A3LSMA515FN
5. The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
 - ♦ ANSI C63.10-2013

5. Measurement uncertainty

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.10-2013.

All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of $k=2$ to indicated a 95 % level of confidence. The measurement data shown herein meets or exceeds the U_{CISPR} measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine compliance.

Parameter	Expanded uncertainty(±)	
Conducted RF power	1.76 dB	
Conducted spurious emissions	4.03 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	9 kHz ~ 30 MHz:	2.28 dB
	30 MHz ~ 300 MHz	4.98 dB
	300 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz	5.14 dB
	1 GHz ~ 6 GHz	6.70 dB
	Above 6 GHz	6.60 dB
Conducted emissions	9 kHz ~ 150 kHz	3.66 dB
	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	3.26 dB

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6. Measurement results explanation example

The offset level is set in the spectrum analyzer to compensate the RF cable loss factor between EUT conducted output port and spectrum analyzer.

With the offset compensation, the spectrum analyzer reading level is exactly the EUT RF output level.

Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)
30	9.93	9 000	10.46
50	9.96	10 000	10.81
100	10.01	11 000	11.00
200	10.11	12 000	11.19
300	10.19	13 000	11.42
400	10.26	14 000	11.61
500	10.31	15 000	11.66
600	10.35	16 000	11.72
700	10.42	17 000	11.79
800	10.39	18 000	12.12
900	10.48	19 000	12.15
1 000	10.46	20 000	12.30
2 000	10.81	21 000	12.80
3 000	11.00	22 000	12.47
4 000	11.19	23 000	12.60
5 000	11.42	24 000	12.39
6 000	11.61	25 000	12.81
7 000	11.66	26 000	12.93
8 000	11.72	26 500	13.05

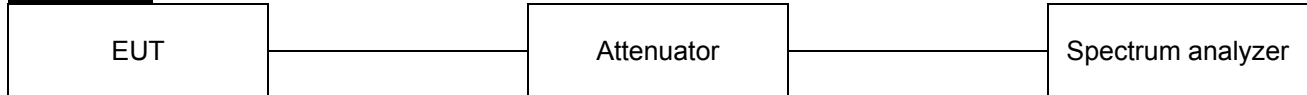
Note.

Offset(dB) = RF cable loss(dB) + Attenuator(dB)

7 Test results

7.1. Occupied Bandwidth

Test setup



Limit

According to §2.1049(h) Transmitters employing digital modulation techniques—when modulated by an input signal such that its amplitude and symbol rate represent the maximum rated conditions under which the equipment will be operated. The signal shall be applied through any filter networks, pseudo-random generators or other devices required in normal service. Additionally, the occupied bandwidth shall be shown for operation with any devices used for modifying the spectrum when such devices are optional at the discretion of the user.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 6.9.3

Test settings

The occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power of the given emission.

The following procedure shall be used for measuring 99% power bandwidth:

- The instrument center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be between 1.5 times and 5.0 times the OBW.
- The nominal IF filter bandwidth (3 dB RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW, and VBW shall be approximately three times the RBW, unless otherwise specified by the applicable requirement.
- Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than $[10 \log (OBW/RBW)]$ below the reference level. Specific guidance is given in 4.1.5.2.
- Step a) through step c) might require iteration to adjust within the specified range.
- Video averaging is not permitted. Where practical, a sample detection and single sweep mode shall be used. Otherwise, peak detection and max hold mode (until the trace stabilizes) shall be used.
- Use the 99% power bandwidth function of the instrument (if available) and report the measured bandwidth.
- If the instrument does not have a 99% power bandwidth function, then the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in linear power terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the lower frequency. The process is repeated until 99.5% of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the upper frequency. The 99% power bandwidth is the difference between these two frequencies.
- The occupied bandwidth shall be reported by providing plot(s) of the measuring instrument display; the plot axes and the scale units per division shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).

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Report No.:
KR19-SRF0174

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Test results

Test mode	Frequency(MHz)	99 % bandwidth(MHz)
ANT+	2 402	0.867
	2 441	0.874
	2 480	0.874

99 % Bandwidth

ANT+ / Low ch.



ANT+ / Mid ch.



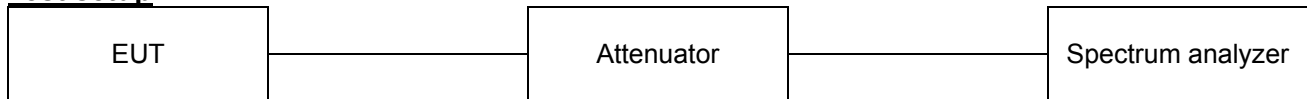
ANT+ / High ch.



Blank

7.2. 20dB Channel Bandwidth

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.215(c) Intentional radiators operating under the alternative provisions to the general emission limits, as contained in §§15.217 through 15.257 and in subpart E of this part, must be designed to ensure that the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission, or whatever bandwidth may otherwise be specified in the specific rule section under which the equipment operates, is contained within the frequency band designated in the rule section under which the equipment is operated. In the case of intentional radiators operating under the provisions of subpart E, the emission bandwidth may span across multiple contiguous frequency bands identified in that subpart. The requirement to contain the designated bandwidth of the emission within the specified frequency band includes the effects from frequency sweeping, frequency hopping and other modulation techniques that may be employed as well as the frequency stability of the transmitter over expected variations in temperature and supply voltage. If a frequency stability is not specified in the regulations, it is recommended that the fundamental emission be kept within at least the central 80% of the permitted band in order to minimize the possibility of out-of-band operation.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 6.9.2

Test settings

The occupied bandwidth is measured as the width of the spectral envelope of the modulated signal, at an amplitude level reduced from a reference value by a specified ratio (or in decibels, a specified number of dB down from the reference value). Typical ratios, expressed in dB, are -6 dB, -20 dB, and -26 dB, corresponding to 6 dB BW, 20 dB BW, and 26 dB BW, respectively. In this subclause, the ratio is designated by “-xx dB.” The reference value is either the level of the unmodulated carrier or the highest level of the spectral envelope of the modulated signal, as stated by the applicable requirement. Some requirements might specify a specific maximum or minimum value for the “-xx dB” bandwidth; other requirements might specify that the “-xx dB” bandwidth be entirely contained within the authorized or designated frequency band.

- The instrument center The spectrum analyzer center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The span range for the EMI receiver or spectrum analyzer shall be between two times and five times the OBW.
- The nominal IF filter bandwidth (3 dB RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW and video bandwidth (VBW) shall be approximately three times RBW, unless otherwise specified by the applicable requirement.
- Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than $[10 \log (OBW/RBW)]$ below the reference level. Specific guidance is given in 4.1.5.2.
- Steps a) through c) might require iteration to adjust within the specified tolerances.
- The dynamic range of the instrument at the selected RBW shall be more than 10 dB below the target “-xx dB down” requirement; that is, if the requirement calls for measuring the -20 dB OBW, the instrument noise floor at the selected RBW shall be at least 30 dB below the reference value.
- Set detection mode to peak and trace mode to max hold.
- Determine the reference value: Set the EUT to transmit an unmodulated carrier or modulated signal, as applicable. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the spectrum analyzer marker to the

- highest level of the displayed trace (this is the reference value).
- h) Determine the “-xx dB down amplitude” using [(reference value) - xx]. Alternatively, this calculation may be made by using the marker-delta function of the instrument.
 - i) If the reference value is determined by an unmodulated carrier, then turn the EUT modulation ON, and either clear the existing trace or start a new trace on the spectrum analyzer and allow the new trace to stabilize. Otherwise, the trace from step g) shall be used for step j).
 - j) Place two markers, one at the lowest frequency and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that each marker is at or slightly below the “-xx dB down amplitude” determined in step h). If a marker is below this “-xx dB down amplitude” value, then it shall be as close as possible to this value. The occupied bandwidth is the frequency difference between the two markers. Alternatively, set a marker at the lowest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that the marker is at or slightly below the “-xx dB down amplitude” determined in step h). Reset the marker-delta function and move the marker to the other side of the emission until the delta marker amplitude is at the same level as the reference marker amplitude. The marker-delta frequency reading at this point is the specified emission bandwidth.
 - k) The occupied bandwidth shall be reported by providing plot(s) of the measuring instrument display; the plot axes and the scale units per division shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).

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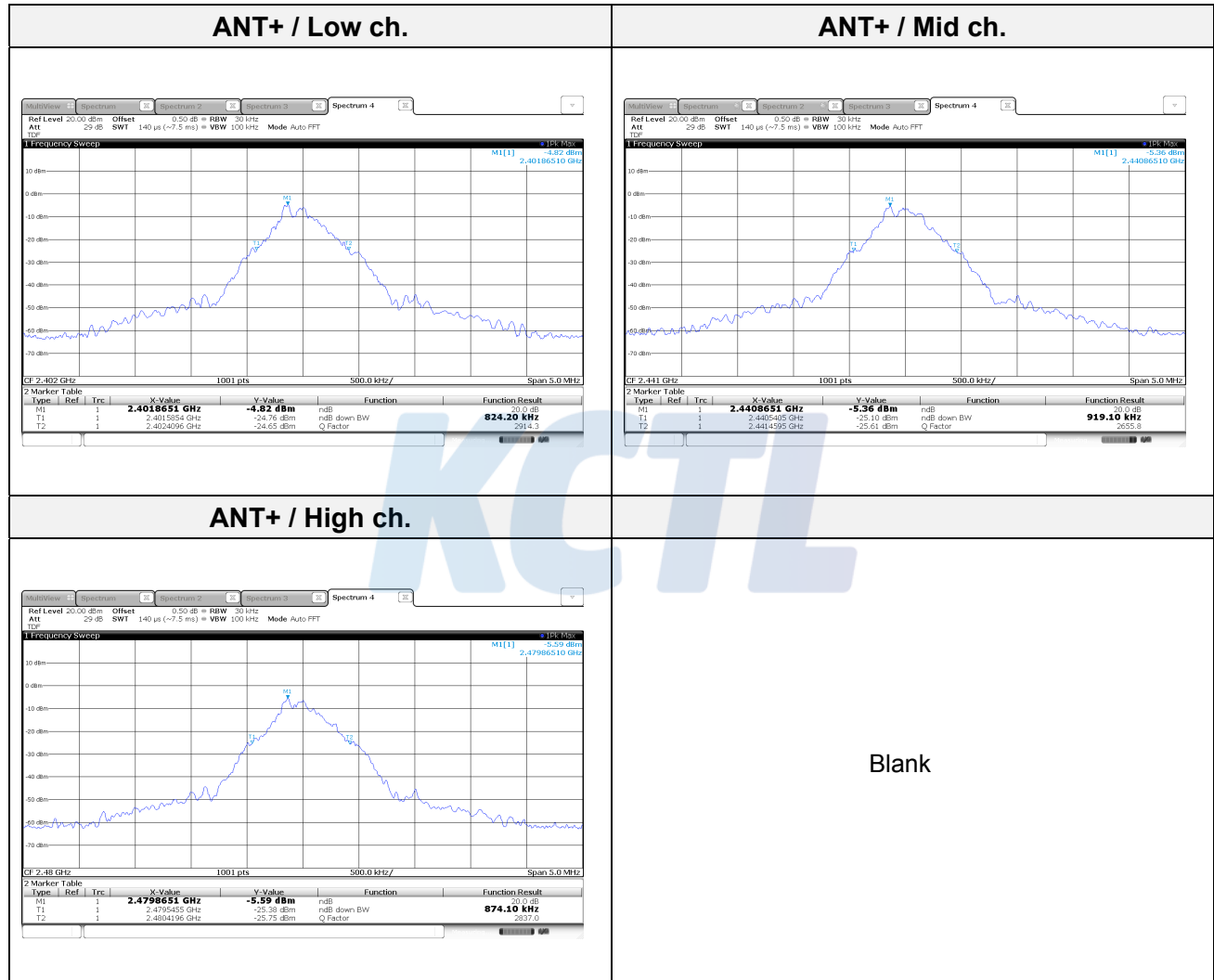
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Test results

Test mode	Frequency(MHz)	20 dB Bandwidth(MHz)
ANT+	2 402	0.824
	2 441	0.919
	2 480	0.874

20 dB Bandwidth

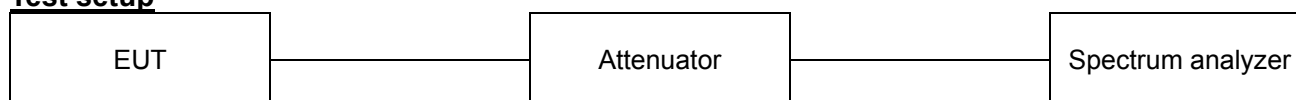


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7.3. Duty Cycle Calculation

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.35(c), Unless otherwise specified, e.g., §§15.255(b), and 15.256(l)(5), when the radiated emission limits are expressed in terms of the average value of the emission, and pulsed operation is employed, the measurement field strength shall be determined by averaging over one complete pulse train, including blanking intervals, as long as the pulse train does not exceed 0.1 seconds. As an alternative (provided the transmitter operates for longer than 0.1 seconds) or in cases where the pulse train exceeds 0.1 seconds, the measured field strength shall be determined from the average absolute voltage during a 0.1 second interval during which the field strength is at its maximum value. The exact method of calculating the average field strength shall be submitted with any application for certification or shall be retained in the measurement data file for equipment subject to Supplier's Declaration of Conformity.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 - Section 7.5

Test settings

Unless otherwise specified, when the radiated emission limits are expressed in terms of the average value of the emission, and pulsed operation is employed, the measurement field strength shall be determined by averaging over one complete pulse train, including blanking intervals, as long as the pulse train does not exceed 0.1 s (100 ms). In cases where the pulse train exceeds 0.1 s, the measured field strength shall be determined during a 0.1 s interval. The following procedure is an example of how the average value may be determined. The average field strength may be found by measuring the peak pulse amplitude (in log equivalent units) and determining the duty cycle correction factor (in dB) associated with the pulse modulation as shown in Equation (10):

$$\delta \text{ (dB)} = 20\log(\Delta) \quad (\delta \text{ is the duty cycle correction factor (dB), } \Delta \text{ is the duty cycle (dimensionless)})$$

This correction factor may then be subtracted from the peak pulse amplitude (in dB) to find the average emission. This correction may be applied to all emissions that demonstrate the same pulse timing characteristics as the fundamental emission (e.g., the fundamental and harmonic emissions). In cases where the pulse train is truly random or pseudo random, some regulatory agencies may accept a declaration by the manufacturer of the worst-case value of tON. The duty cycle correction is determined as follows:

- Adjust and configure any EUT switches, controls, or input data streams to ensure that the EUT is transmitting or encoded to obtain the "worst-case" pulse ON time.
- Couple the final radio frequency output signal to the input of a spectrum analyzer. This may be performed by a radiated, direct connection (i.e., conducted) or by a "near-field" coupling method. The signal received shall be of sufficient level to trigger adequately the spectrum analyzer sweep display.
- Adjust the center frequency of the spectrum analyzer to the center of the RF signal.
- Set the spectrum analyzer for ZERO SPAN.
- Adjust the SWEEP TIME to obtain at least a 100 ms period of time on the horizontal display axis of the spectrum analyzer.
- If the pulse train is periodic (i.e., consists of a series of pulses that repeat in a characteristic pattern over a constant time period), and the period (T) is less than or equal to 100 ms, then:

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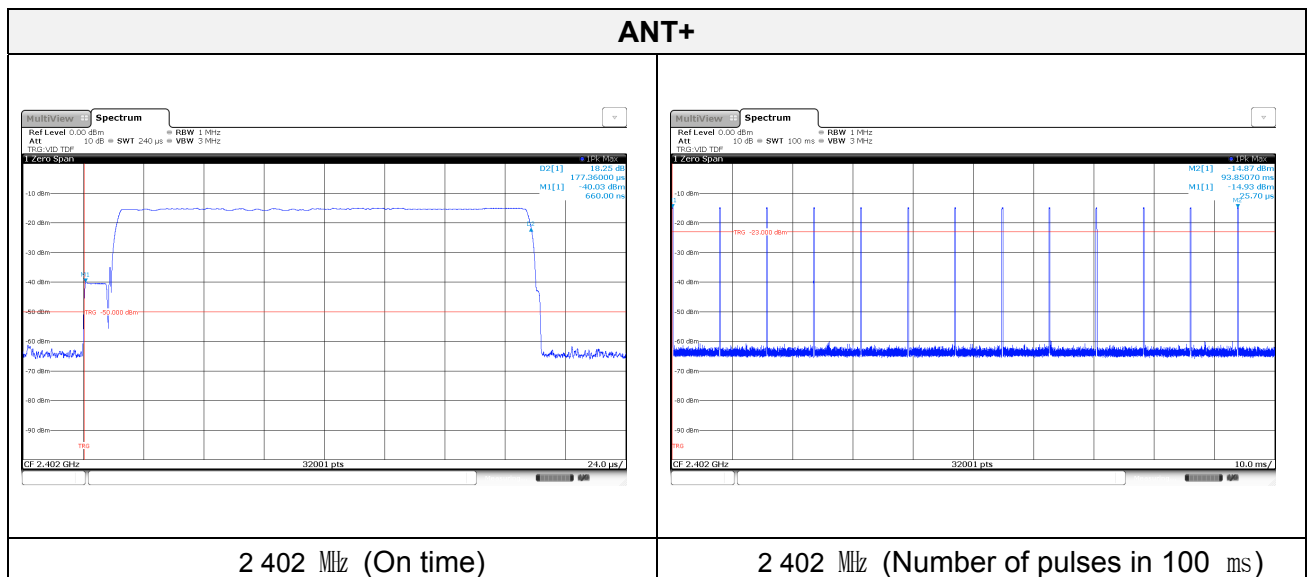
- 1) Set the TRIGGER on the spectrum analyzer to capture at least one period of the pulse train, including any blanking intervals.
 - 2) Determine the total maximum pulse “ON time” (tON) over one period of the pulse train. An example of a periodic pulse train and the associated period is shown in Figure 14. If the pulse train contains pulses of different widths, then tON is determined by summing the duration of all of the pulses within the pulse train [i.e., $t_{ON} = \sum(t_1 + t_2 + \dots t_n)$].
 - 3) The duty cycle is then determined by dividing the total maximum “ON time” by the period of the pulse train (tON/T).
- g) If the pulse train is nonperiodic or is periodic with a period that exceeds 100 ms, or as an alternative to step f), then:
- 1) Set the TRIGGER on the spectrum analyzer to capture the greatest amount of pulse “ON time” over 100 ms.
 - 2) Find the 100 ms period that contains the maximum “on time”; this may require summing the duration of multiple pulses as described in step f2).
 - 3) Determine the duty cycle by dividing the total maximum “ON time” by 100 ms (tON/100 ms).
- h) Determine the duty cycle correction factor by applying Equation (10) to the duty cycle determined in the preceding steps.

Test results

Frequency(MHz)	Operating Mode	On time(ms)	DCCF (dB)
2 402	ANT+	0.177 36	-32.74

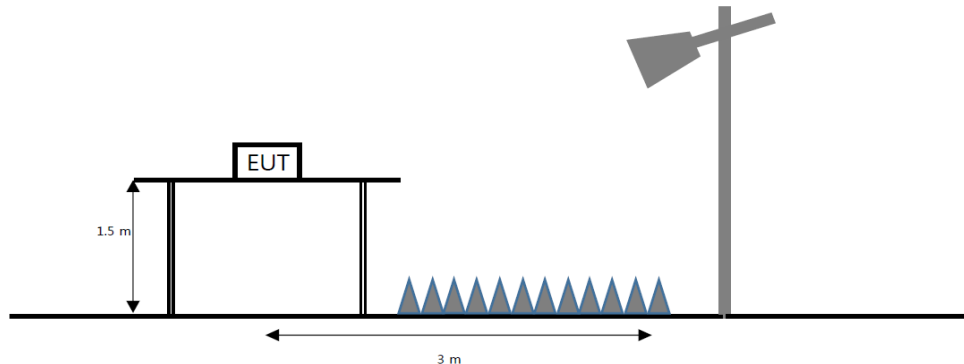
Notes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{DCCF} &= 20\log_{10} (\text{number of pulses in } 100 \text{ ms} \times (\text{on time} / 100 \text{ ms})) \\
 &= 20\log_{10} (13 \times (0.177 \text{ 36 ms} / 100 \text{ ms})) = -32.74 \text{ dB}
 \end{aligned}$$



7.4. Field Strength of Fundamental

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.249(a)(e), Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the field strength of emissions from intentional radiators operated within these frequency bands shall comply with the following:

Fundamental frequency	Field strength of fundamental (millivolts/meter)	Field strength of harmonics (microvolts/meter)
902-928 MHz	50	500
2400-2483.5 MHz	50	500
5725-5875 MHz	50	500
24.0-24.25 GHz	250	2500

As shown in §15.35(b), for frequencies above 1000 MHz, the field strength limits in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are based on average limits. However, the peak field strength of any emission shall not exceed the maximum permitted average limits specified above by more than 20 dB under any condition of modulation. For point-to-point operation under paragraph (b) of this section, the peak field strength shall not exceed 2500 millivolts/meter at 3 meters along the antenna azimuth.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013

Test settings

Peak field strength measurements

1. Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
2. RBW = as specified in table
3. VBW $\geq$ (3 $\times$ RBW)
4. Detector = peak
5. Sweep time = auto
6. Trace mode = max hold
7. Allow sweeps to continue until the trace stabilizes

Table. RBW as a function of frequency

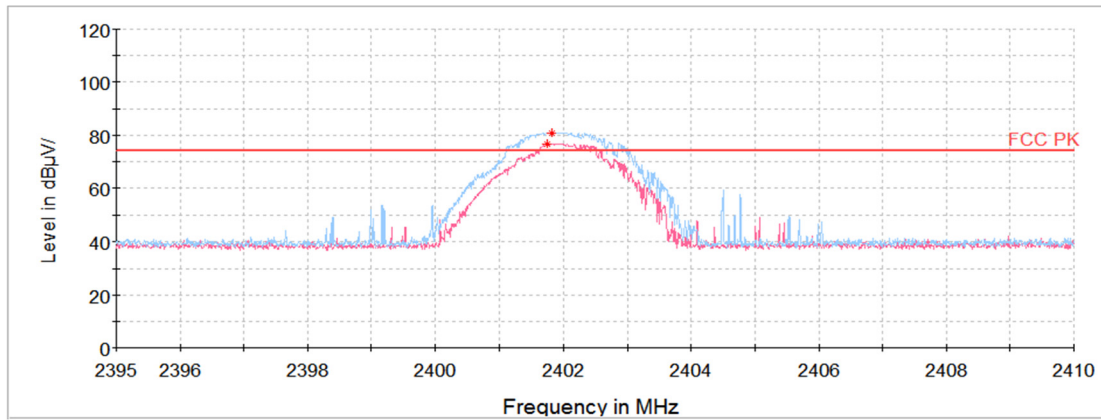
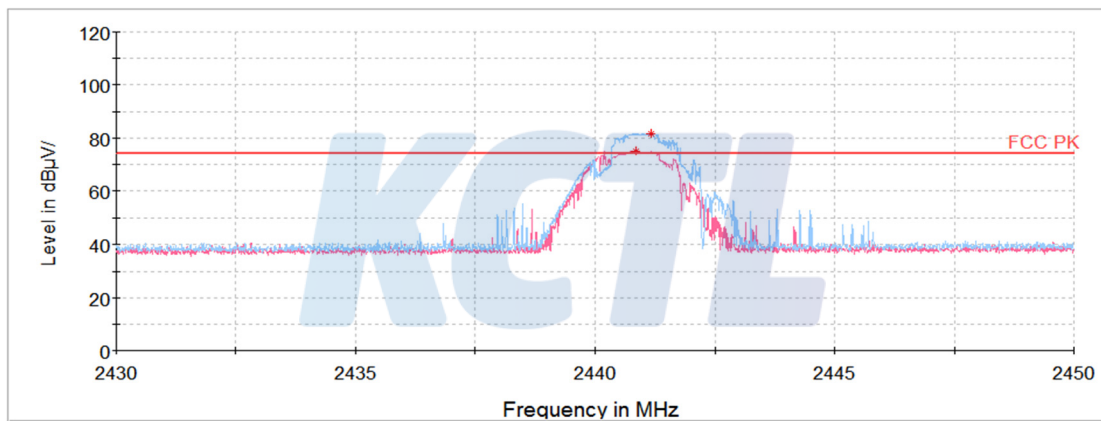
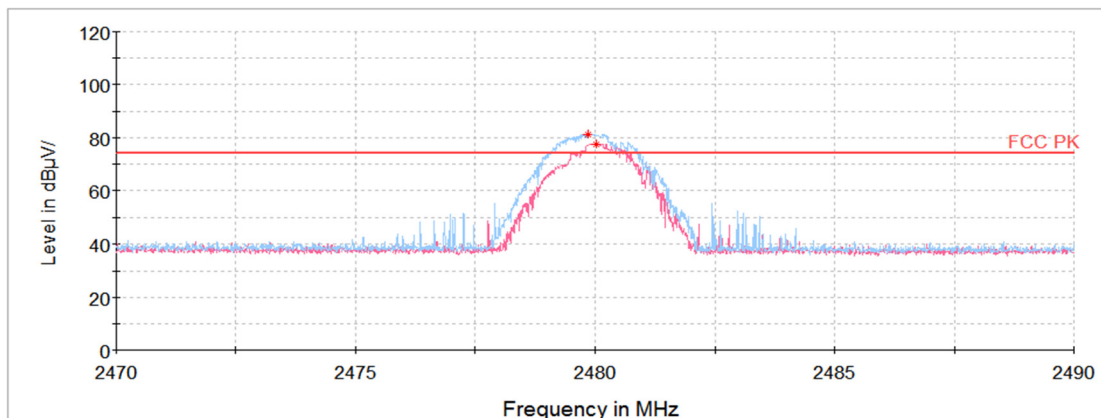
Frequency	RBW
9 kHz to 150 kHz	200 Hz to 300 Hz
0.15 MHz to 30 MHz	9 kHz to 10 kHz
30 MHz to 1 000 MHz	100 kHz to 120 kHz
> 1 000 MHz	1 MHz

Average field strength measurements

Average field strength data is determined by applying the duty cycle correction factor (DCCF) found in Section 7.3 to the measured peak field strength values.

Test results

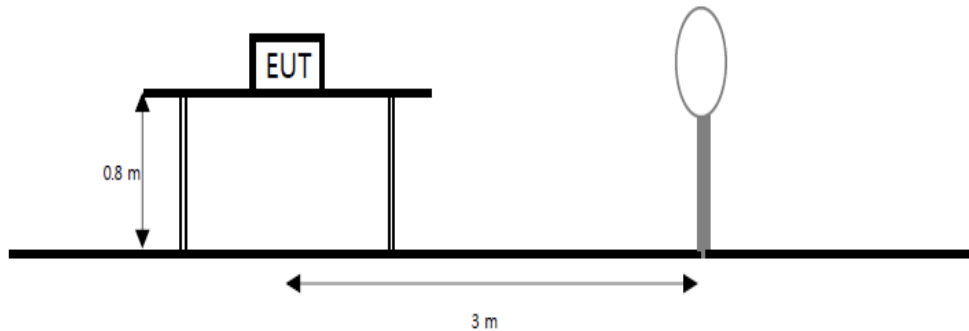
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp.+Cable	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μ V))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μ V/m))	(dB(μ V/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
2401.83	H	77.97	31.90	-28.99	-	80.88	113.98	33.10
2401.77	V	73.53	31.90	-28.99	-	76.44	113.98	37.54
2441.16	H	78.53	31.98	-29.10	-	81.41	113.98	32.57
2440.84	V	71.92	31.98	-29.10	-	74.80	113.98	39.18
2479.83	H	78.32	32.06	-29.20	-	81.18	113.98	32.80
2480.02	V	74.57	32.06	-29.20	-	77.43	113.98	36.55
Average Data								
2401.83	H	77.97	31.90	-28.99	-32.74	48.14	93.98	45.84
2401.77	V	73.53	31.90	-28.99	-32.74	43.70	93.98	50.28
2441.16	H	78.53	31.98	-29.10	-32.74	48.67	93.98	45.31
2440.84	V	71.92	31.98	-29.10	-32.74	42.06	93.98	51.92
2479.83	H	78.32	32.06	-29.20	-32.74	48.43	93.98	45.55
2480.02	V	74.57	32.06	-29.20	-32.74	44.68	93.98	49.30

Horizontal/Vertical for 2 402 MHz**Horizontal/Vertical for 2 441 MHz****Horizontal/Vertical for 2 480 MHz**

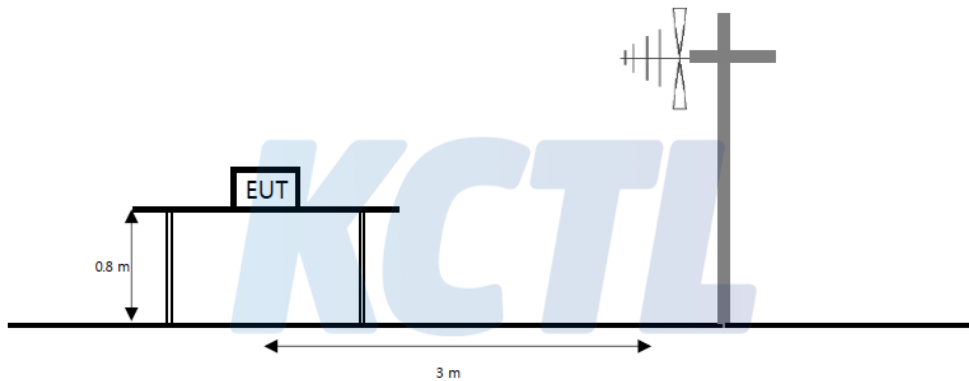
7.5. Radiated spurious emissions & band edge

Test setup

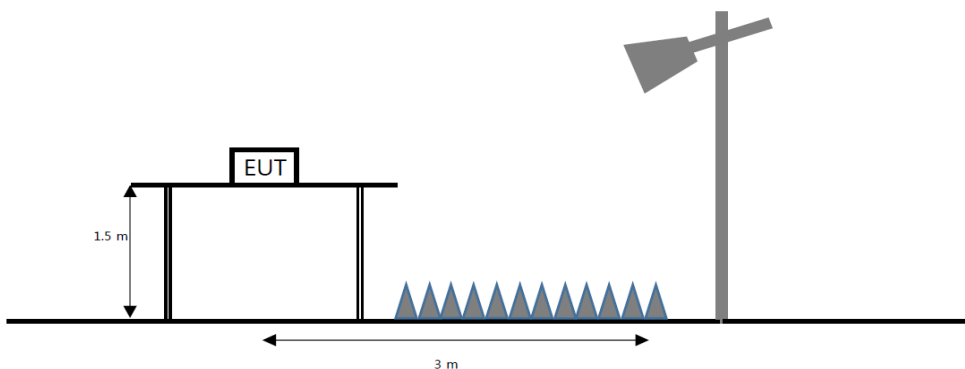
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 kHz to 30 MHz Emissions



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 MHz to 1 GHz emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 1 GHz to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz emissions, whichever is lower.



Limit

According to section 15.209(a), except as provided elsewhere in this subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table:

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength ($\mu V/m$)	Measurement distance (m)
0.009 - 0.490	2 400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 - 1.705	24 000/F(kHz)	30
1.705 - 30	30	30
30 - 88	100**	3
88 - 216	150**	3
216 - 960	200**	3
Above 960	500	3

**Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54–72 MHz, 76–88 MHz, 174–216 MHz or 470–806 MHz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this part, e.g., Section 15.231 and 15.241.

According to section 15.205(a) and (b), only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.009 - 0.110	16.42 - 16.423	399.9 - 410	4.5 - 5.15
0.495 - 0.505	16.694 75 - 16.695 25	608 - 614	5.35 - 5.46
2.173 5 - 2.190 5	16.804 25 - 16.804 75	960 - 1 240	7.25 - 7.75
4.125 - 4.128	25.5 - 25.67	1 300 - 1 427	8.025 - 8.5
4.177 25 - 4.177 75	37.5 - 38.25	1 435 - 1 626.5	9.0 - 9.2
4.207 25 - 4.207 75	73 - 74.6	1 645.5 - 1 646.5	9.3 - 9.5
6.215 - 6.218	74.8 - 75.2	1 660 - 1 710	10.6 - 12.7
6.267 75 - 6.268 25	108 - 121.94	1 718.8 - 1 722.2	13.25 - 13.4
6.311 75 - 6.312 25	123 - 138	2 200 - 2 300	14.47 - 14.5
8.291 - 8.294	149.9 - 150.05	2 310 - 2 390	15.35 - 16.2
8.362 - 8.366	156.524 75 - 156.525	2 483.5 - 2 500	17.7 - 21.4
8.376 25 - 8.386 75	25	2 690 - 2 900	22.01 - 23.12
8.414 25 - 8.414 75	156.7 - 156.9	3 260 - 3 267	23.6 - 24.0
12.29 - 12.293	162.012 5 - 167.17	3 332 - 3 339	31.2 - 31.8
12.519 75 - 12.520 25	167.72 - 173.2	3 345.8 - 3 358	36.43 - 36.5
12.576 75 - 12.577 25	240 - 285	3 600 - 4 400	Above 38.6
13.36 - 13.41	322 - 335.4		

The field strength of emissions appearing within these frequency bands shall not exceed the limits shown in section 15.209. At frequencies equal to or less than 1 000 MHz, compliance with the limits in section 15.209 shall be demonstrated using measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector. Above 1 000 MHz, compliance with the emission limits in section 15.209 shall be demonstrated based on the average value of the measured emissions. The provisions in section 15.35 apply to these measurements.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013

Test settings**Peak field strength measurements**

8. Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
9. RBW = as specified in table
10. VBW $\geq (3 \times \text{RBW})$
11. Detector = peak
12. Sweep time = auto
13. Trace mode = max hold
14. Allow sweeps to continue until the trace stabilizes

Table. RBW as a function of frequency

Frequency	RBW
9 kHz to 150 kHz	200 Hz to 300 Hz
0.15 MHz to 30 MHz	9 kHz to 10 kHz
30 MHz to 1 000 MHz	100 kHz to 120 kHz
> 1 000 MHz	1 MHz

Average field strength measurements

1. Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
2. RBW = 1 MHz
3. VBW = $1/T \geq 1$ Hz
4. Averaging type was set to RMS to ensure that video filtering was applied in the power domain
5. Detector = peak
6. Sweep time = auto
7. Trace mode = max hold
8. Trace was allowed to run for at least 50 times(1/duty cycle) traces

Notes:

1. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz for Peak detection and frequency above 1 GHz. The resolution bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz and the video bandwidth is 1 kHz ($\geq 1/T$) for Average detection (AV) at frequency above 1 GHz. (where T = pulse width)
2. $f < 30$ MHz, extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade of distance. $F_d = 40 \log(D_m/D_s)$
 $f \geq 30$ MHz, extrapolation factor of 20 dB/decade of distance. $F_d = 20 \log(D_m/D_s)$

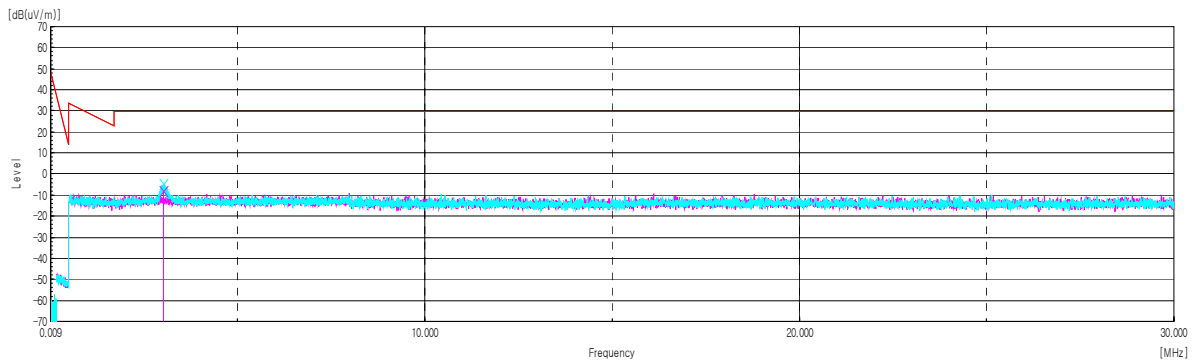
Where:

 F_d = Distance factor in dB D_m = Measurement distance in meters D_s = Specification distance in meters

3. Factors(dB) = Antenna factor(dB/m) + Cable loss(dB) + or Amp. gain(dB) + or F_d (dB)
4. The worst-case emissions are reported however emissions whose levels were not within 20 dB of respective limits were not reported.
5. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
6. ¹⁾ mean is restricted band.
7. According to part 15.31(f)(2), an extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade is applied because measured distance of radiated emission is 3 m.

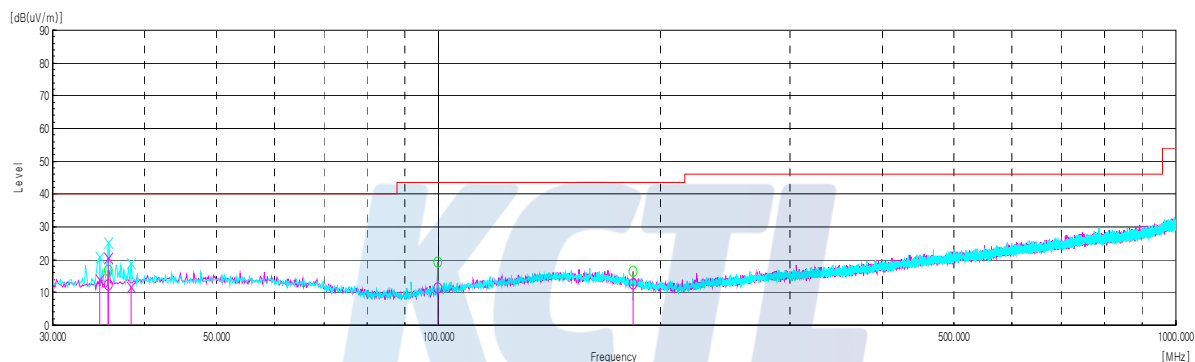
Test results (Below 30 MHz) – Worst case: ANT+ Middle frequency

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Cable Loss	Amp Gain	Antenna Factor	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
[MHz]	[V/H]	[dB(μV)]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB(μV/m)]	[dB(μV/m)]	[dB]
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit.									

Horizontal/Vertical**KCTL**

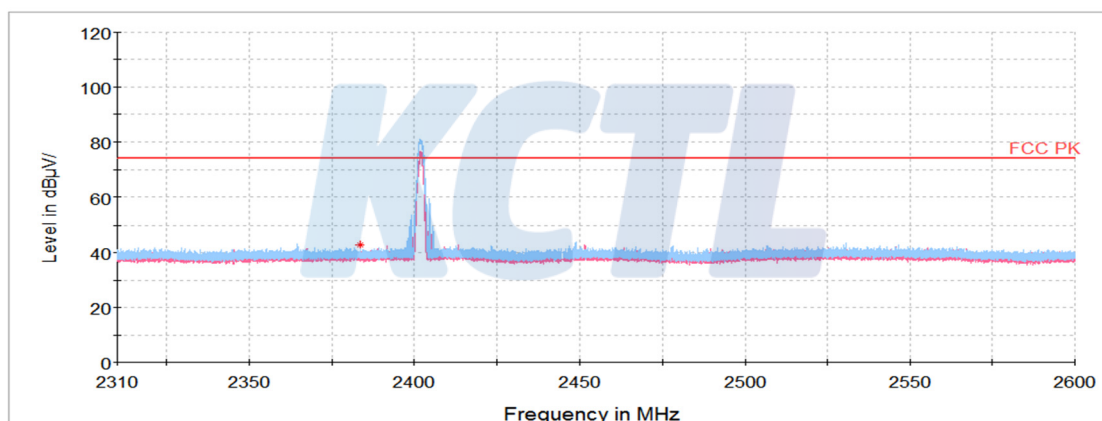
Test results (Below 1 000 MHz) – Worst case: ANT+ Middle frequency

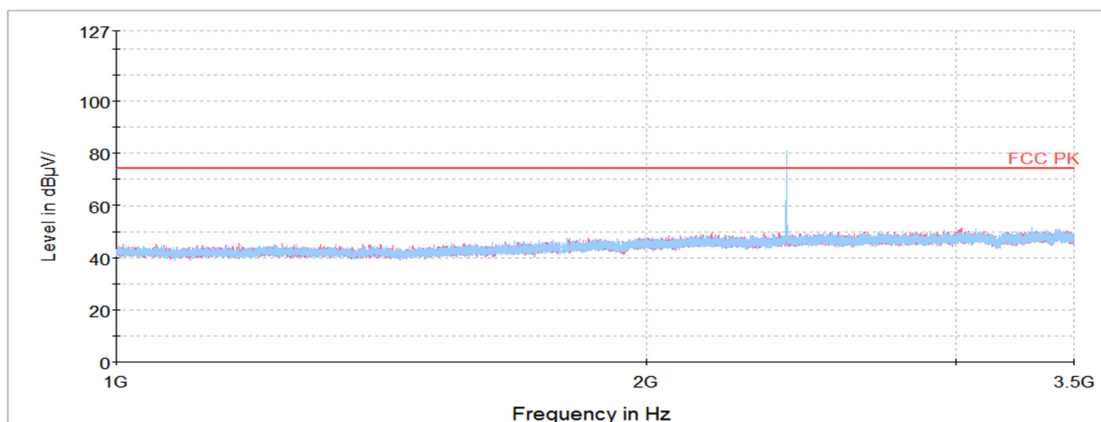
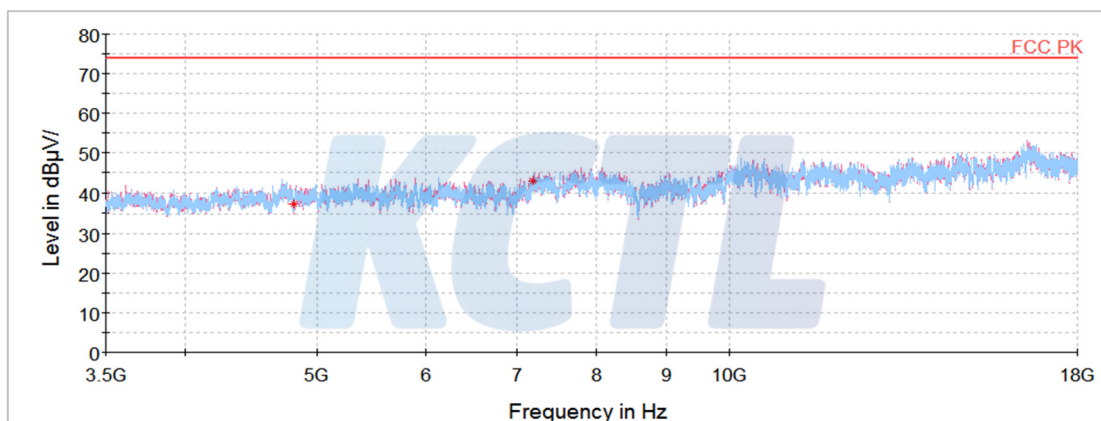
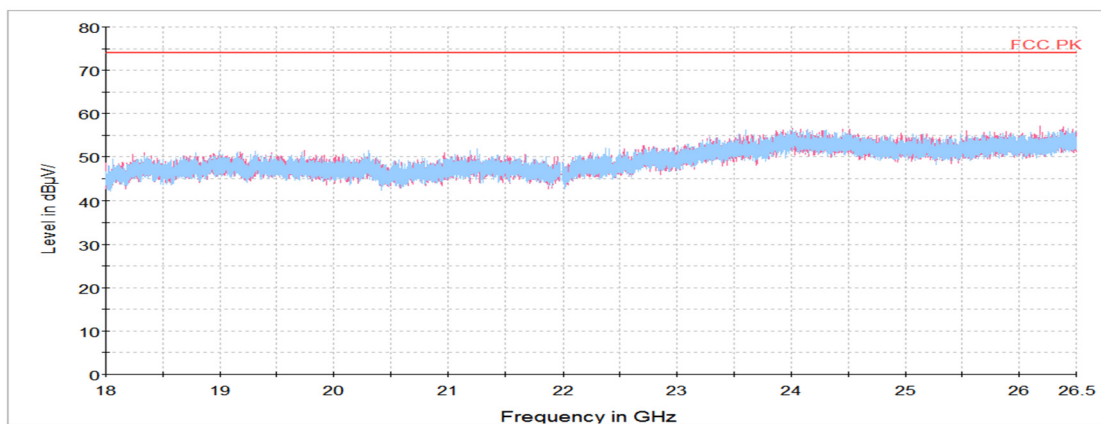
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data								
34.73	V	27.20	17.39	-30.56	-	14.03	40.00	25.97
35.70	V	33.70	17.54	-30.54	-	20.70	40.00	19.30
38.37	V	24.10	18.07	-30.48	-	11.69	40.00	28.31
99.72	H	25.70	14.96	-29.40	-	11.26	43.50	32.24
183.75	H	24.00	16.95	-28.35	-	12.60	43.50	30.90

Horizontal/Vertical

Test results (Above 1 000 MHz)**ANT+****Low Channel**

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
[MHz]	[V/H]	[dB(μV)]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB(μV/m)]	[dB(μV/m)]	[dB]
Peak data								
2 383.71 ¹⁾	H	39.92	31.87	-29.07	-	42.72	74.00	31.28
4 804.55 ¹⁾	H	56.33	33.92	-53.14	-	37.11	74.00	36.89
7 206.56	H	60.61	35.40	-53.11	-	42.90	74.00	31.10
Average Data								
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit.								

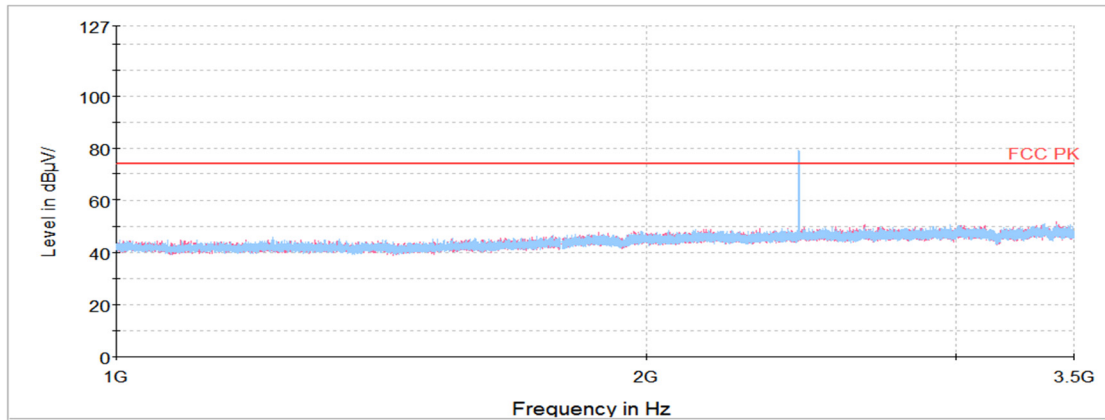
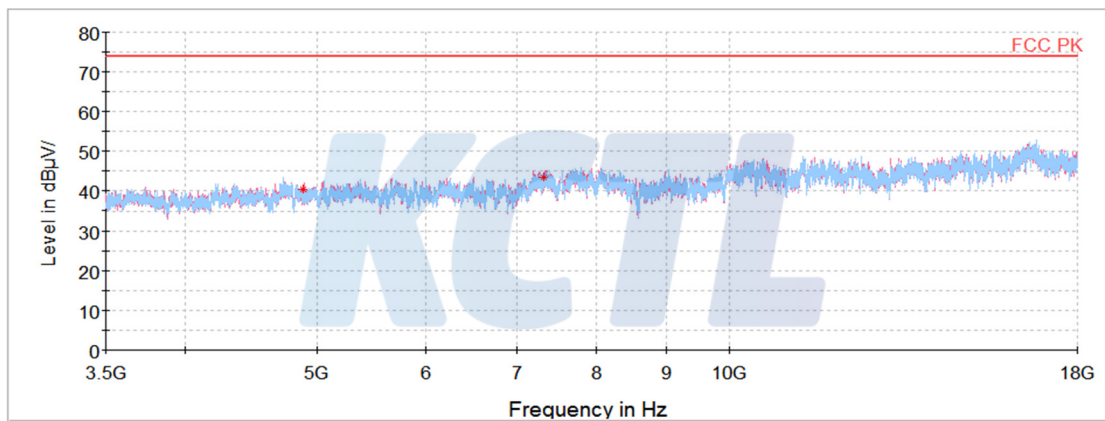
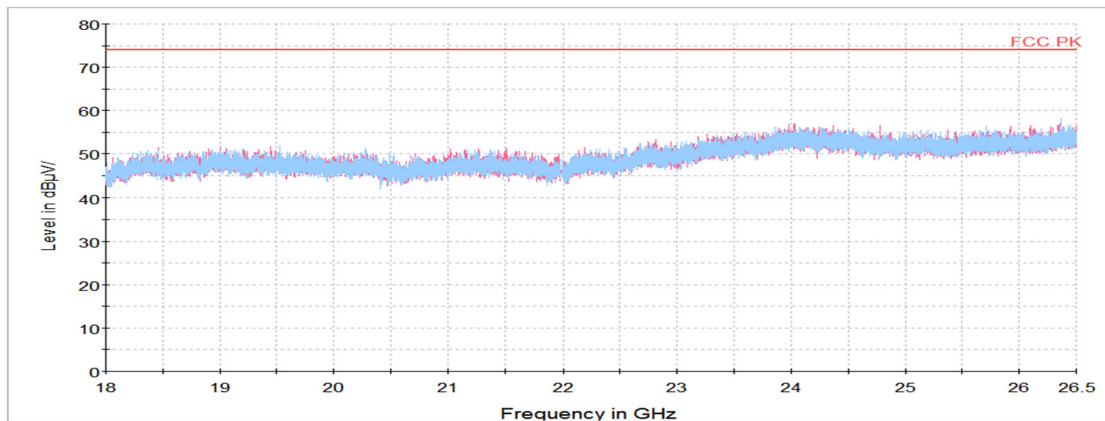
Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge

Horizontal/Vertical for 1 GHz ~ 3.5 GHz**Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 GHz ~ 18 GHz****Horizontal/Vertical for 18 GHz ~ 26.5 GHz**

Middle Channel

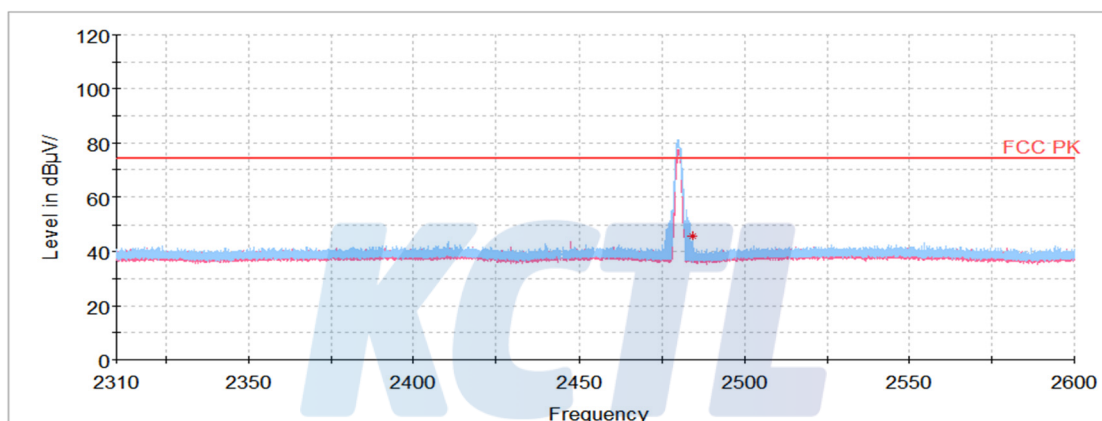
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
[MHz]	[V/H]	[dB(μV)]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB(μV/m)]	[dB(μV/m)]	[dB]
Peak data								
4 882.48 ¹⁾	H	60.99	33.95	-54.60	-	40.34	74.00	33.66
7 323.02 ¹⁾	V	60.53	35.40	-52.50	-	43.43	74.00	30.57
Average Data								
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit.								

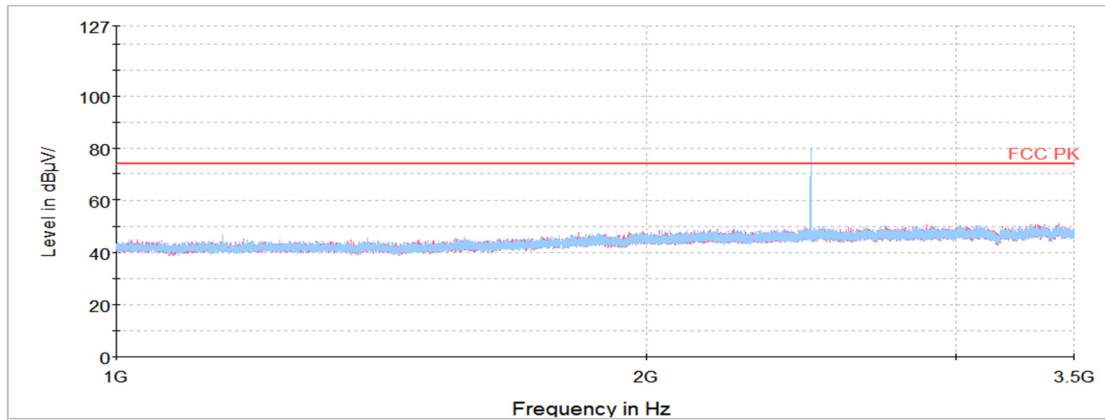
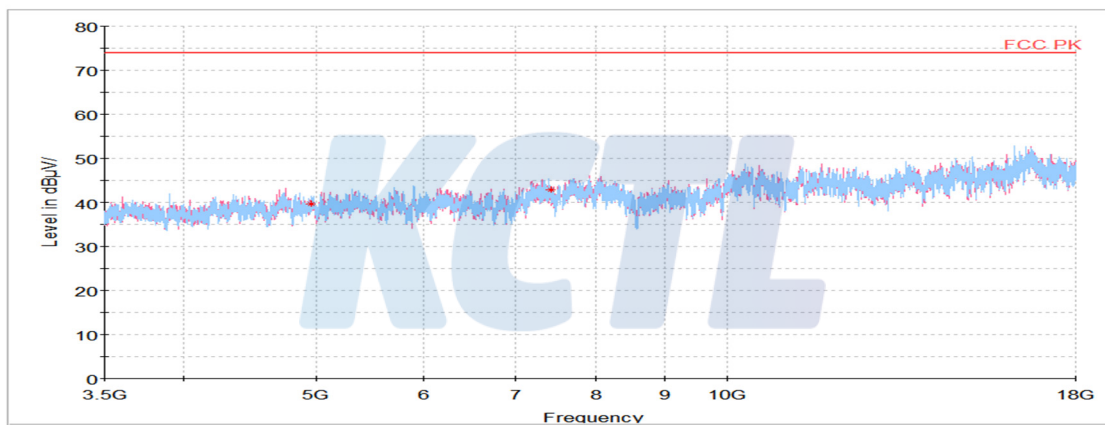
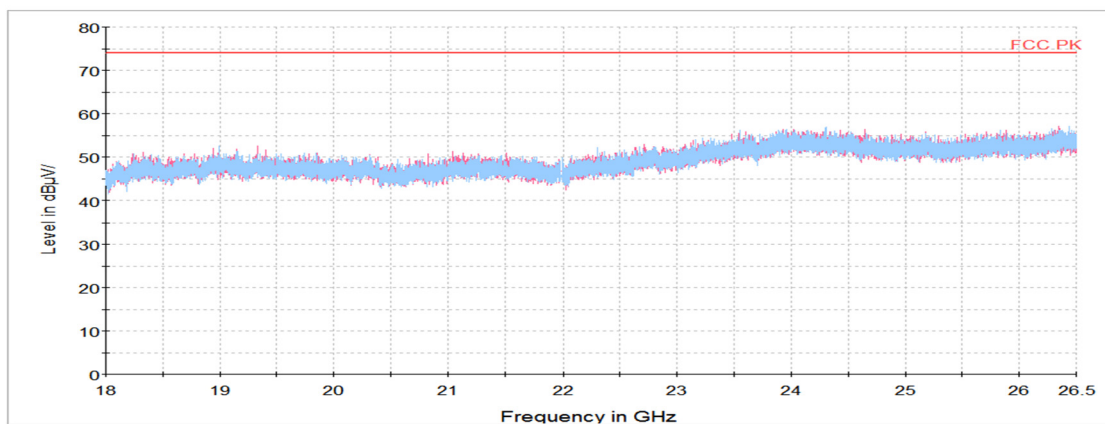


Horizontal/Vertical for 1 GHz ~ 3.5 GHz**Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 GHz ~ 18 GHz****Horizontal/Vertical for 18 GHz ~ 26.5 GHz**

High Channel

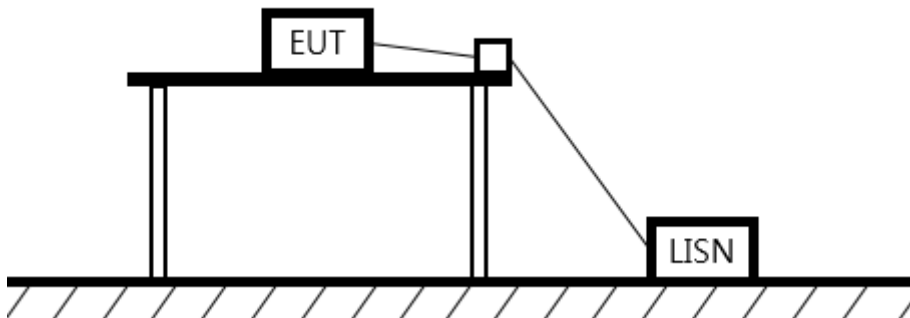
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Antenna Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
[MHz]	[V/H]	[dB(μV)]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB(μV/m)]	[dB(μV/m)]	[dB]
Peak data								
2 484.18 ¹⁾	H	43.16	32.07	-29.22	-	46.01	74.00	27.99
4 960.88 ¹⁾	H	60.09	33.98	-54.59	-	39.48	74.00	34.52
7 440.38 ¹⁾	H	59.33	35.40	-51.89	-	42.84	74.00	31.16
Average Data								
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit.								

Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge

Horizontal/Vertical for 1 GHz ~ 3.5 GHz**Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 GHz ~ 18 GHz****Horizontal/Vertical for 18 GHz ~ 26.5 GHz**

7.6. AC Conducted emission

Test setup



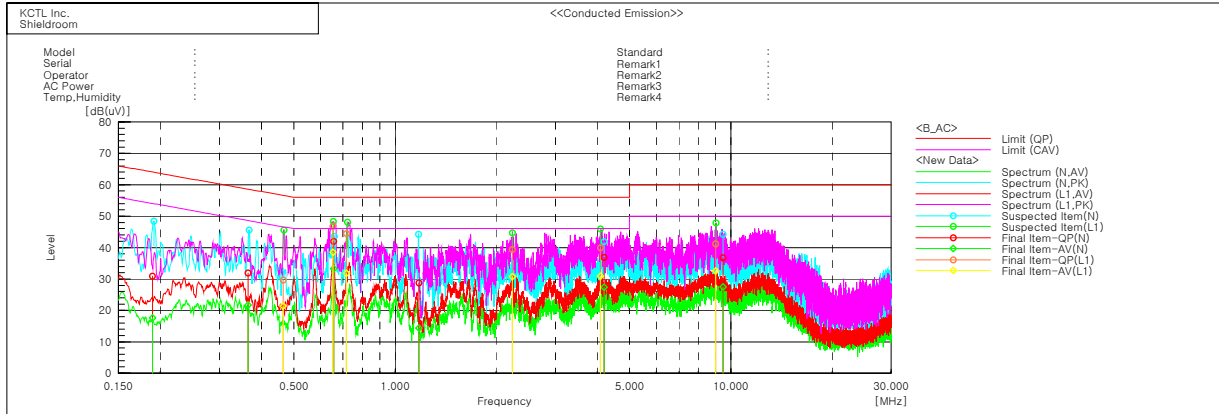
Limit

According to 15.207(a), for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50 μ H/50 ohm line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provision of this paragraph shall be on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower applies at the boundary between the frequencies ranges.

Frequency of Emission (MHz)	Conducted limit (dB μ V/m)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 – 0.50	66 - 56*	56 - 46*
0.50 – 5.00	56	46
5.00 – 30.0	60	50

Measurement procedure

1. The EUT was placed on a wooden table of size, 1 m by 1.5 m, raised 80 cm in which is located 40 cm away from the vertical wall and 1.5m away from the side wall of the shielded room.
2. Each current-carrying conductor of the EUT power cord was individually connected through a 50 Ω /50 μ H LISN, which is an input transducer to a spectrum analyzer or an EMI/Field Intensity Meter, to the input power source.
3. Exploratory measurements were made to identify the frequency of the emission that had the highest amplitude relative to the limit by operating the EUT in a range of typical modes of operation, cable position, and with a typical system equipment configuration and arrangement. Based on the exploratory tests of the EUT, the one EUT cable configuration and arrangement and mode of operation that had produced the emission with the highest amplitude relative to the limit was selected for the final measurement.
4. The final test on all current-carrying conductors of all of the power cords to the equipment that comprises the EUT (but not the cords associated with other non-EUT equipment in the system) was then performed over the frequency range of 0.15 MHz to 30 MHz.
5. The measurements were made with the detector set to peak amplitude within a bandwidth of 10 kHz or to quasi-peak and average within a bandwidth of 9 kHz. The EUT was in transmitting mode during the measurements.

Test results – Worst case: ANT+ Middle frequency

Final Result

--- N Phase ---

No.	Frequency	Reading QP	Reading CAV	c.f	Result QP	Result CAV	Limit QP	Limit AV	Margin QP	Margin CAV
	[MHz]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB]	[dB]
1	0.18949	20.9	7.7	10.0	30.9	17.7	64.1	54.1	33.2	36.4
2	0.36511	22.1	11.9	9.8	31.9	21.7	58.6	48.6	26.7	26.9
3	0.65668	32.1	23.5	9.8	41.9	33.3	56.0	46.0	14.1	12.7
4	1.17774	19.0	4.6	9.7	28.7	14.3	56.0	46.0	27.3	31.7
5	4.19356	27.3	17.8	9.6	36.9	27.4	56.0	46.0	19.1	18.6
6	9.47523	27.0	17.7	9.8	36.8	27.5	60.0	50.0	23.2	22.5

--- L1 Phase ---

No.	Frequency	Reading QP	Reading CAV	c.f	Result QP	Result CAV	Limit QP	Limit AV	Margin QP	Margin CAV
	[MHz]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB]	[dB]
1	0.46424	19.8	11.6	9.8	29.6	21.4	56.6	46.6	27.0	25.2
2	0.65336	36.9	28.7	9.8	46.7	38.5	56.0	46.0	9.3	7.5
3	0.71657	34.7	22.0	9.8	44.5	31.8	56.0	46.0	11.5	14.2
4	2.23581	29.7	21.1	9.7	39.4	30.8	56.0	46.0	16.6	15.2
5	4.09216	30.3	21.3	9.6	39.9	30.9	56.0	46.0	16.1	15.1
6	9.01408	31.3	22.7	9.8	41.1	32.5	60.0	50.0	18.9	17.5

8. Measurement equipment

Equipment Name	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSW50	101013	20.05.13
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV40	100988	20.01.04
Wideband Power Sensor	R & S	NRP-Z81	102398	20.01.25
ATTENUATOR	R & S	DNF Dämpfungsglied 10 dB in N-50 Ohm	31212	20.05.13
EMI TEST RECEIVER	R&S	ESC17	100732	20.08.22
Bi-Log Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VULB 9168	583	20.05.04
Amplifier	SONOMA INSTRUMENT	310N	284608	20.08.22
COAXIAL FIXED ATTENUATOR	Agilent	8491B-003	2708A18758	20.05.04
Horn antenna	ETS.lindgren	3116	00086632	20.02.15
Horn antenna	ETS.lindgren	3117	155787	20.10.24
Attenuator	API Inmet	40AH2W-10	12	20.05.15
AMPLIFIER	L-3 Narda-MITEQ	AMF-7D-01001800 -22-10P	2031196	20.02.21
AMPLIFIER	L-3 Narda-MITEQ	JS44-18004000-33 -8P	2000997	20.08.01
LOOP Antenna	R&S	HFH2-Z2	100355	20.08.24
Antenna Mast	Innco Systems	MA4640-XP-ET	-	-
Turn Table	Innco Systems	DT2000	79	-
Antenna Mast	Innco Systems	MA4000-EP	303	-
Turn Table	Innco Systems	DT2000	79	-
Highpass Filter	WT	WT-A1698-HS	WT160411001	20.05.14
TWO-LINE V - NETWORK	R&S	ENV216	101358	20.04.05
EMI TEST RECEIVER	R&S	ESCI	100001	20.08.22
Vector Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV100A	257566	20.01.04
Cable Assembly	RadiAll	2301761768000PJ	1724.659	-
Cable Assembly	gigalane	RG-400	-	-
Cable Assembly	HUER+SUHNER	SUCOFLEX 104	MY4342/4	-

End of test report